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Six years of the Taggart regime have brought Indianapolis up against the constitutional debt limit.

It is fortunate for cities with extravadent, debt-increasing tendencies that the late William H. English had the 2 per cent. limit embraced in the State Consti-

The next time a mayor pledges his word that a given levy will pay every dollar of the expenses for the same year request him to back his faith with a bond to make good

It is said that Democrats who have been traveling in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas the past few weeks to ascertain the feeling of the Democracy find the Bryan sentiment surprisingly strong.

The pushing of the city's indebtedness near the constitutional limit is due to the effort of Mayor Taggart to fool the people into the belief two years ago that a 59-cent levy would pay every dollar of current ex-

Those people who have been trying to find out the causes for the war between ton says 90 per cent. of the corporations Venezuela, Colombia and Colombian revo lutionists seem to forget that in those countries war is the method of getting ; coveted office. The other fellows want the opportunity to rule for a season.

Those papers outside of Indianapolis that have been led into the error of calling the conflicts of a few white and black hoodlums a race war owe it to the city to explain that the thousands of whites and blacks constituting the population of Indianapolis know nothing of a race con-

The report that Mr. Bryan has tendered his support to Mayor Harrison for the presidency may be premature, but it tallies with previous reports from Chicago, So inefficient a mayor as Mr. Harrison has been the past year and one so evidently in league with the evil elements in that city cannot be a strong aspirant.

der the law, to collect fines imposed by abiding and rights-respecting city to style posed by law should be visited with the

No European government seems disposed to interfere with France in its design to his debts to Frenchmen. This is probably the fact that France wants pay for its wharves and does not want Turkish soil assage to the Black sea. Previousthere has been a movement Turkey by one government, th others have interfered, so that the Sultan became indifferent to threats.

The latest advices from the heart of the district indicate that the Amalgamated Association is beaten because many the case, the other side, the United States Steel Corporation, can afford to be generous. Indeed, the fact of its victory will be very certain to increase popular hostility to the great combination, and popular sentiment can seriously affect the welfare of a watched with interest.

The United States industrial commission sued a review of the evidence taken servative and generally well managed. The formal agreements between employers and It was said that the operators as well as the miners benefit by the agreement system, that the number of disputes and strikes was diminished by it, and the several districts and the operators within each tween capital and labor reason is better

A Baptist preacher who has traveled extensively during the past summer, lecturing office as President Mckinios. He has a remarkably large and growing place in the hearts of the American people. He commands their utmost respect for his skill "those who make up the "Bungaloo" and

are now loud in his praise." There is no police authorities to retrieve their errors. doubt but President McKinley has grown ever more popular during his term of office than he is now.

TRUSTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The editor of Gunton's Magazine, whose

views of economic questions are entitled to attention, takes exception to the quite prevalent opinion that large combinations of chatter about a race war. Stop it. capital will seek to control the government through Congress by seeking and obtaining legislation that will be beneficial to them and harmful to the public. He says that industry has most needed protection when concerns were the smallest, but as corporations have grown and superior methods been introduced, political aid has become less and less necessary. Many industries have outgrown the need of protection, the most notable of which is the production of iron. Years ago the life of the iron industry in this country depended Persons sending the Journal through the mails upon protection. That industry made strenuous efforts to obtain the aid of th government, and iron-makers went to Congress for protective legislation. Mr. Gunton cites the attitude of the iron interest in recent years toward tariff legislation When the Gorman bill was before Congress, in 1894, Mr. Carnegle, who had been the earnest champion of protection when his iron interests were at stake, told the Gorman committee that he was practically willing to accept free trade in iron and CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 steel. He did this because his plant was in a position which made political assistance unnecessary. Proceeding, Mr. Gunton inquires what a billion-dollar corporation has to ask of Congress. Nothing; it can do, through the control it has acquired of sufficient sources of ore, the process of manufacture, methods of transportation and marketing all the things a protective tariff could not do when plants were weak. This corporation cares nothing for protection on

> Replying to the question, how does it come that corporations exercise so much influence over legislation? Mr. Gunton says that the interests that beset Congress are in an undeveloped state. He does not cite instances, but the ship-building industry and the beet-sugar industry might b named as of the class that beset Congress for protection at the present time. In this connection Mr. Gunton says is the organized lobby about Congress, and, he might have added, about State legislatures, that appears to be the representative of corporations. These lobbies are not there because corporations need their assistance, but they

its main products, because it does not fear

pay them blood money to prevent them from injuring their interests. Lobbies secure the introduction of bills which, if they should be enacted or if assaults should be made upon them, would harm corporations so corporations have learned that it i cheaper and less troublesome to pay blackmail than to fight the blackmailers. Speaking as the result of investigation, Mr. Gunwhich are blackmailed in this way would regard it as a great blessing to be entirely freed from entangling relations with govcrnment. It is a matter that can be demonstrated by ample evidence that in several States lobbyists introduce bills designed to impose burdens upon railroad his Labor-day speech that "each decade corporations and that the companies either buy these professionals off or fight them with lobbles of their own. In one scheme before the last Indiana Legislature the companies gave notice that they would fight rather than be blackmailed.

These suggestions of Mr. Gunton are worthy of careful attention in connection with consideration of the questions relating to the advantages and disadvantages of the combination of a considerable number of manufacturing interests into one immense

FALSE AND HARMFUL CHATTER.

If any other officer whose duty it is, un- but a stigma upon the good name of a lawcourts has failed let him be called to ac- the brawls which have been taking place count with City Clerk Geckler. The neglect | occasionally in this city the past season of an officer to discharge the duties im- a race war. The whole trouble is due to an organized gang of young ruffians who have prescribed penalty in every county and city | had a name and an organization for five or six years. At first, and even now, it is immaterial to them whether the object of their persecution is black or white. It is usually safe to assail negroes because there less danger in doing so. A party of whites that was defenseless and which ould be terrorized would be attacked the same as if they were blacks.

But the point which the Journal insists on, and which all intelligent people will inist on, is that there is no such a thing as a race war in Indianapolls. Among the people of both races who respect themselves in Indianapolis occupies an important place in the industrial system of the city. In all men are going to work. Such being large establishments in the city a number of colored men hold positions and are respected because they are faithful. There are bad, very bad, negroes, and there are bad, and very bad, whites; both are disreputable in every respect, and disreputable in the same way. The negroes furnish very large corporation. The result of the | more than a proportional share of the busiconference in New York yesterday will be ness of the Police Court, probably because they are less cautious. Just now the thing for white ruffians to do is to persecute negroes. It is the result of the viciousness of lessness and savagery is rampant. For able negroes. Very naturally, younger ne such outrages have threatened to organize of law-observing and cool-headed negroes in the city. Here let it be said that there generally responsible for the acts of mea like Miller, who probably went into the Co- city and earns \$1.75 a day. Young Chisholm umbla-avenue crowd to shoot, than there s to hold the decent whites in the sections

> It is time that the police authorities giv their attention to the "Bungaloo" gang and appealed cases let the Criminal Court do its. as Peter the Great did. "Yes," said the

in which the "Bungaloos" live responsible

as a patriot. Men who voted against him der surveillance. It is not too late for the the Princesses Alice. Helena, Louise and

Whatever else it is, Indianapolis must be steadily in public estimation since his first a city in which the person of every human election, and probably no President was being, white or black, native or foreign, shall be secure; and the more humble and less able to protect himself any person is, the more the power of lawful authority Order of the Golden Fleece. The chanshould shield him. In conclusion, it is repeated that nothing can be more false in fact and more harmful to the good name of Indianapolis than the silly and sensational

BISHOP POTTER ON HAWAIL.

In the current issue of the Century Bishop Potter, who went to the far East some time since, gives his impressions regarding Hawaii and some observations on the relations of the United States to that sland. The bishop declares that he is not an imperialist, but, in view of the situation of Hawaii, he does not see how the United States could have turned a deaf ear to the request of the progressive element for the protection of the nation which gave civilization to Hawaii. Under the Kamehamehas a good and strong government was maintained under American tutelage, but later the native monarchy was the tool of the off-scourings of civilization. Such a rule it was necessary to overthrow. Of the importance of Hawaii to the commerce of this country with the far East the bishop says:

One need not be dazzled or blinded by the glamor of imperial expansion in order to recognize that no republic such as ours can draw a line around its domestic territory and ignore its duties and its opportunities with reference to the rest of the world. We must trade with other countries than our own, and if we have anything good that they have not we must ingtonian, suh.' needs wish and, even though there should be pecuniary profit in it, may rightly wish to impart it to them. But we cannot do this unless we can get at them, and we Life. cannot get at them without the physical resources and conveniences which shall enable us to do so. Now, the Hawaiian islands stand pre-eminently for one of these conveniences. No traffic with the great East can be maintained except at almost ruinous cost without some foothold beween its coasts and ours for a Pacific coaling station, and no greater opportunity for the enlargement of certain departments f agriculture and trade than the Hawaiian slands afford could easily be discovered. If we do our duty toward them we shall ind our interest in doing it, and to that duty and to those toward whom we are to discharge it there is no great world power that is so near as we. Geographical, commercial and moral considerations here

seem all to point one way. If the conditions were different from what they are in Hawail, the reasons the bishop gives for controlling and exercising sovereignty over the island are ample, assuming that better government can be secured under our direction. The dynasty which was overthrown was weak, corrupt and hostile to all progress, two-thirds of the inhabitants are a mixture of other races than the Hawaiian, and it seems a duty to take possession of the half-way station to the far East and the fortress that will defend an isthmus canal in our possession. Into the control of some world power Hawaii would fall sooner or later because of the weakness and corruption of its rulers and the mixture of races which now inhabit the island. Rather than take such a risk, it is far better that our government should possess it before there could be a conffict among other nations for its possession.

The Democratic Chicago Chronicle, which Baltimore News. neither supports Mayor Harrison nor sympathizes with Mr. Bryan, takes the latter severely to task for his declaration is of our history shows greater production of wealth, and the men who produce have less to show for it." The Chronicle.

The exact opposite is the fact. Each decade shows many men, an uncounted multitude in all, who have collected and invested the savings of their wages, who have prospered in the thrifty ways which they adopted, who have become merchants or manufacturers, who have become the employers of labor and have added to the general prosperity of the laboring class and of the country. Ninety-five per cent of the men now at the head of the great ndustries began in the ranks of labor and by hard work laid the foundations of their present fortunes. * * * Better wages are paid for labor than ever were paid before, Shorter hours at higher pay prevail throughout the world. Labor to-day finds comforts in every home that the very rich did not enjoy a generation or two generations ago. 'Carpets on the floors, mirrors and pictures on the walls, furniture in the rooms that is elegant as well as useful heds where weariness may enjoy soothing slumber-these are some of the things that the men who produce wealth "have to

The Chronicle, which is as hostile to anything Republican as is Mr. Bryan, tells Mr. Bryan and those like him that a presidential election cannot be won by the lawyer in Pittsburg, urged the hosts of labor who have millions of dollars in savings institutions to draw them out and thus bankrupt the trusts.

All residents of Indianapolis who have met Rev. M. L. Haines-and thousands have-rejoice that the later reports contain the assurance that he will return to his work in health and renewed strength.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The mayor of Philadelphia receives larger salary than the Vice President of the United States.

Editor Bryan's brother and business manager says there is no truth at all in the published story that the Commoner is soon to be removed from Lincoln, Neb., to

invented a little calculating machine which is stated to work out in thirty seconds a solution of the most formidable trinomial equation up to six degrees. It is said that sleepiness first manifests

A Madrid engineer, Senor Tarres, has

itself in the eyelids, next taste succumbs then smell, then hearing, touch being the last to go, and the first to respond to returning consciousness, while smell is the last to awaken. Henry Chisholm, of Cleveland, a graduate of Yale, is working in the rivet works

owned by his millionaire father in the Ohio

does not make believe work, but is always

on duty at 7 o'clock in the morning, hi determination being to learn rivetmaking either for cooking or for superintending When Emperor William made his Oriental trip, the Sultan presented him with a number of horses and valuable rugs. Haying heard that the Sultan was planning a zoological garden, the Emperor has now purchased in Hamburg and sent to him a

ine collection of lions, tigers, bears, parrots, deer, and other animals, It seems from a story going the rounds, calm indifference to public opinion of his ally, the German Emperor. A courtier suggested to him that he should disguise himself as a student and go into the cafes, just King, "Peter the Great had the right to hang those who said anything disagreeable,

and I have not The Empress Frederick was in receipt of an annuity from England. As Princess Royal she was distinguished from her sisters in this matter. At her marriage in there is safety. Buffalo's success with its 1857, £40,000 was voted her, whereas in as a politician as well-as his high ideals like gangs are not well-known and kept un- subsequent years only £30,000 was voted to bitious flights.

Beatrice. Her annuity, too, was fixed at £8.000 per annum, whereas theirs was only £6,000 each. This annuity will now cease. "Lord Roberts," says the Genealogical Magazine, "had to pay about £650 for his carldom-a charge that reminds one of Boston Special to St. Louis Globe-Demo-Bismarck's anger at being requested to furnish 8,000 francs for the insignia of the cellor, however, refused to be 'fleeced' of his gold, and angrily informed the Spanish

would never have accepted the honor, and, indeed, the bill was never settled." The oldest hen in New Jersey is dead at the age of fourteen years. This hen was the property of Aaron Brower, a prosperous agriculturist, of South Plainfield. Mr Brower says he is ready to stake his reputation that the hen was hatched in the practice has been in vogue only one week, the level, Major Fisk declares that cond spring of 1887. The hen was of Plymouth Rock variety and was considered one o he best layers of Mr. Brower's collection Of late years, however, she had not deposited any eggs, but was a persistent set-It is estimated that the hen had hatched out more than thirty broods of

The man who knows it all And keeps it we adore; But he who knows it all And tells it is a bore.

chickens.

-Philadelphia Record. FROM HITHER AND YON.

Inhuman Owners.

First Horse-Just look at the little mare balk ing! I wonder what's the matter with her? Second Horse-Why, don't you see, they've given her an untrimmed hat to wear!

The Coming Reform.

Chicago Tribune. "Gabriel," said the man of the establishment to his colored coachman, "you don't talk poiitles, you don't loaf, and you don't drink. What are you? A Washingtonian?" "Yes, sur," replied Gabriel. "A Booker Wash-

The Unexpected.

much as I expected.

pected it would be twice as much as we expected it would be. "But it is twice as much as that!"

Made Him Tired.

First Shade (on the banks of the Styx-Who was that fire-looking spirit who got up and walked away when I begun telling of the trouble I got into on the earth by marrying five wives at once?

Happy-Go-Lucky.

Second Shade-Oh, that was Solomon.

Kroker-You'd better try and live economically while you're on your vacation. Cummazy-Not much. It's too hard. Kroker-It is eh? Well, if you don't live economically then you'll have to afterward.

Bores.

ionical when you have to.

Philadelphia Press. Tess-I notice you're always at home now when

Cummazy-Yes, but it isn't so hard to be eco-

Jess-But he's the least tiresome of all my ad-Tess-Really?

SCHLEY USED STRATEGY.

Jess-Yes; all the others have been to Buffalo.

How He Got Rid of Two Objectionable Monkeys.

The following anecdote is told of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by a former messmate of his in the days when Schley was a midshipman in the navy, "befo' de wah." Schley's vessel had been on a cruise to the tropics, and while there the officers had aptured two small ringtalled monkeys, and and taken them aboard the ship as mas-

When the monkeys had acquired their 'sea legs" and a working knowledge of the hip they set about to make the lives of the officers and men as miserable as they could-and, being monkeys, they succeeded very well. Daily their victims would be incensed to find that the simians had paid them a most unappreciated visit, and had either hidden or thrown overboard some

of their belongings. At length the officers determined that they would stand it no longer. A council f war was held, during which the monkeys threw several other things to Davy Jones, and ways and means of ridding the ship of the little pests were discussed. Although the meeting was a unit that the monkeys should be disposed of, none of the gentlemen wanted to be constituted exeutioner, and the council was adjourned without arriving at a decision.

When Midshipman Schley went on deck next morning, after having been visited the preceding night by the monkeys, his eye fell upon a bucket of grease. He immediately began to associate the grease with the monkeys, and the upshot of his ponderings was told by the officer as follows: "Schley lured the monkeys to him with something to eat, and when he got his hands on them greased their tails well with the mess in the bucket. The monkeys were still plainly visible. seemed rather to enjoy the thing, and when calamity cry, for the reason that so few Schley got through with his task they began to chase each other about the deck, as they had a habit of doing. Finally they beaten copper. Lying on the arm bones ran up a rope and got out on a spar, where they proceeded to indulge in gymnastics by one of the bracelets. With it was a which ultimately proved fatal, for as they wrapped their tails about the spar and swung free of ropes they promptly slipped overboard and were lost. Thus did the futural admiral evidence the budding of that strategic ability which later in life sent

Moody's Concern for Temporalities.

the Spanish squadron to the bottom."

American Kitchen Magazine. When Mr. Moody met the first band students at the Training School eleven years ago, he said: "Well, girls, I don't know how much Bible you will get this year, but I do mean that you shall know how to cock a beefsteak and make a cup of coffee, so that your poor husbands, when you get them, need not have dyspepsia the first year.

This end has been kept in view through all the years of the school. The domestic science classroom neither as large nor as well equipped as the seminary, but with a class of fourteen at work it is a busy place, and reports from those now on the mission field, as well as the practical results in the extensive cooking for the school, show that Mr. Moody's hopes are being realized.

One of the students, now in Africa nursing the soldiers, writes: "What should have done without my experience in cooking at Northfield, with broths, jellies and custards to make for scores of sick men. as well as more substantial dishes for those in health; and all with a most meager supply of cooking utensils? Another student, working in the South says that her knowledge of sewing and cooking has been of inestimable value to her in opening the hearts of the mothers and prep ring the way for the gospel mes-

very practical, not only that the fundamental principles may be the beter demonstrated, but that it may be of practical use n mission work The second term's work is more elabo rate, for those who wish to fit themselves

such work, as some of the students are al-In a recent interview Major Fisk said ready doing. The Books on the Table. Boston Journal.

the average house the books on the table are intended for the visitors who inquire: "Oh, by the way, have you a book I could read on my way home?" Books lent are

books lost.

both a joy and a consolation to me." In

Buffalo Looking Up. Baltimore American. to speak nothing but good of the absent. It has a membership of some thousands,

possibly on the theory that in numbers

ENDLESS CHAIN OF SILVER.

Eastern Country Banks Combine Against the Boston Clearing House.

A novel system in banking has been presented here by the fight of about seventyfive country banks of New England against ambassador that had he known the cost he | the Boston clearing house. These banks, refusing to pay 100 cents on the dollar of the just claims presented by the clearing house, have resorted to an endless chain method of transporting silver dollars all over New England at the expense of the government and the clearing house, and, although the it is raising a lot of trouble.

Having refused to pay at par, these banks were notified by the clearing house committee that on and after Aug. 27 the clearing house would collect checks on them by to be so far away from a railroad that no express company would do business with them, and so another perplexing problem confronted the clearing house committee. But, to add to their troubles, the country bankers discovered that they could use the government as a cat's-paw, and so put the United States subtreasury to work against the banks of Boston by taking advantage | Northampton Letter in Springfield Repubof a technicality in the latest banking

The act of March 3, 1900, is the one in question, and it appropriates for the year ending June 30, 1902, "for transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, \$100,-000; and in expending this sum the secretary of the treasury is authorized and disubtreasury, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so; provided, that an equal amount of coin or currency shall treasuries by the applicant or applicants. Several banks have in the past week had the United States, subtreasurer here send the expense of the government. The idea is to have the government pay the expense of transportation into the country and the back to Boston. Practically, these banks The Wife-My dressmaker's bill is twice as have already paid in advance \$100,000 of checks from Boston, for this amount they The Husband (triumphantly)-Ah! But I ex- have drawn out of their interest-bearing balances in this city to obtain the silver of the subtreasurer. The coin is wanted as a weapon to annov the Boston banks, in bankers are considering steps to put a stop

> silver be sent by registered mail, an investiby the postmaster general, which would upon their application.

RELICS OF MOUND BUILDERS.

Skeletons and Ornaments Found in the Adena Mound in Ohio.

Chillicothe Letter in New York Tribune. The work of opening the great Adena

mound, just north of this city, has just been completed by Dr. W. C. Mills, working under the auspices of the State Historical and Archaeological Society, and it has been done in a manner so thorough remains. The magnitude of this task, which has occupied a force of laborers all summer, will be understood when it is stated that the mound was originally twenty-six feet in height and 175 feet in diameter. But twenty-four skeletons having been exhumed, together with numberless implements and ornaments of rare workman-

Perhaps the most interesting find in th ed mausoleum of logs was found, and in vation. This was evidently the chieftain in whose honor the mound was begun, for with the skeleton were found a string of beads made of bears' claws, a number of awls and spearheads of slate and horn and a remarkable pipe, eight inches in length and beautifully carved. Other pipes have been found in the mound, but none so elaborate as this.

Two other large mausoleums had been constructed on the base line a short distance from the center. In one of these was found the body of a child, about twelve years old. About the loins had been wrapped bands of cloth, much of which is still in fine condition, and then, over all, was wound sheet after sheet of birchbark, held in place by splints of wood. The floor of this mausoleum was covered with fine white sand, and under this was a layer of black sand, which had been tamped down hard. The dome of the mausoleum was about five feet and a half in height. Heretofore pieces of cloth woven by the mound builders were rare, but from the Adena mound Dr. Mills has secured some hundreds of pieces in a fine state of preservation. The fabric is of two textures, one of about the fineness of coarse cotton cloth, and the other resembling burlap. About this vault a barricade had been built originally, and the holes made by the posts

The third mausoleum was V-shaped, and this an adult skeleton was found. had on its arms a number of bracelets of was a long, narrow gorget, held to the arm large quantity of pearls, many of them as large as peas. A fourth mausoleum was found, made of logs a foot in diameter, but nothing was found in it except one spear

All of the other skeletons were found either around the edge of the mound or In the upper strata. Most of them had been protected by a covering of logs, and were in excellent condition. Some few had been put in hurriedly, as though brought from a distance, and crumbled as soon as the air struck them. With nearly all of them were found beads, copper ornaments pearls, gorgets, spearheads and arrow heads so that the total collection secured from the mound is one of the richest and most varied ever found in the State. This is the last of the big mounds in this neighborhood that has been left undisturbed. It was originally in the estate purchased a hundred years ago by Governor Thomas Worthington, and neither he nor his descendants would ever permit it to be disturbed. Recently, however, it passed out of the family's hands, and its exploration was at once arranged for by Dr. Mills. This practically completes the story of the mound builders, so far as it can be discovered in this State, and archaeologists will now have to turn their attention to the mounds in Illinois and Indiana and down the valley of the Mississippi.

SURVEYS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Present Condition of the Elaborate Undertaking by Government.

Chicago Inter Ocean Maj. W. L. Fisk, under whose supervision the United States lake survey is working, The first term's work in cooking is made a survey of the South Fox island shoal and lake in that vicinity. The engineer corps new charts, which will be printed in color,

> that the general plan is to survey all the swore like anybody else. I've seen right that the difficulty with existing draught were considered big ones, but now that 500-footers, drawing eighteen feet and over are the rule rather than the exception. it is imperative that the charts be brought up to date.

According to the major's statement, an entirely new survey of upper Lake Michigan and the west end of Lake Erie will be made, and a chart of Lake Huron, including Georgian bay, has already been started. Charts of the harbors at Cleveland, Fairport, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Muskegon, he says, will soon be out. The ones for Duluth and Superior harbors and Maumee bay are now ready, and the chart of Cleveand harbor is already in the hands of the orinters. A new chart of the Detroit river is also being prepared, showing the channel from Detroit to Lake Erie, containing valgreat show has made it daring in its amprogressing at the Soo. That in the St. In Alexandria."

uable information and details on a large scale of Bellard's reef and the Lime Kilns crossing.

An interesting work upon which Major Fisk and his men are now engaged is that of gauging the flow of the Detroit river to ascertain the amount of water which passes through the river. Similar work is now Clair river has been completed. The gauging of the St. Lawrence river and the Niagara river has been finished, and that at

Detroit will probably be completed in about This work is part of the great undertaking by the government to gather data regarding the lake water levels, and measurements at the various points named will be used in the work of finding out the suppl from the various sources and tracing down the sources. Referring to the idea that has been current for several years that Laks Erie levels are falling, and that before los something will have to be done to maintall tions are not at all glarming, but if the worst should come it would not be a verdifficult task, in his opinion, to build a dam across Niagara river and thus raise the Lake Eric level several feet, if necessary He says that there is no danger that the power plants at Niagara will consume express. But two of the banks were found enough water to materially affect the lake

TOBACCO GROWN UNDER CLOTH.

A Connecticut Experiment Which Is

Watched with Much Interest.

Hatfield cannot yet say of its own knowledge whether or not it pays to raise tobacco as an exotic under cloth better than | ticular way of shoving the money between it does to develop a hardy but less valuable growth in more natural conditions. There have been about two acres of Havana rected to transport from the treasury or | seed tobacco raised under cloth in Hatfield this year. But it is not yet fully harvested, and the market value depends quite as have been deposited in the treasury or sub- much upon the success gained in preparing the leaf for the market as in raising it. It is said that B. M. Warner has an them \$100,000 in silver dollars by express at | offer of 50 cents a pound in bulk. A high market price for tobacco bought in the field, to be delivered in the bundle, has been Boston clearing house pay the expressage | 20 cents a pound, and the discussion in Hatfield concerning tent tobacco is just now based on this amount of difference in price. It seems to be the general opinion that the higher price will meet the extra cost and leave a moderate profit, prothe hope that they will desist from de- vided the greater difficulties of preparing manding 100 cents on the dollar. It is very this tobacco for market are successfully much like malicious mischief, and the met. Tobacco raised under cloth is not hargreater height and develops from half Bankers claim that to take advantage of | dozen to a dozen more leaves than outside the government's generosity and put it to | tobacco. The field is harvested three of the expense of transporting silver to dis- | four times, the lower leaves being taken tant places, merely to pay it over to use each time. The curing of the leaves sepasame express company for reshipment to rated from the stalk requires a more carethe city in which is the subtreasury from I ful and more expensive process. When it which it came, constitutes a fraud on the is known how well this can be managed government, and they advocate that the and at what cost, and whether there will be a still greater difference in price than gation made, and a fraud order be issued | above mentioned, then Hatfield will have made a definite contribution to the new permit the secretary of the treasury to re- idea of tobacco culture. At present the use to send such banks any more silver | raising of tobacco under cloth appears in he light of raising blooded stock. There s probably money in it for those who have the means and the skill to properly conduc an enterprise of the kind, but there is risk of heavy loss, which people of more moderate means cannot afford to take. The final triumph of forced tobacco raising (if it succeeds) will be the raising of in this section who has ventured upon practical demonstration of this more intri

Sumatra seed-leaf. There is only one man cate phase of the problem. He is Lemuel Graves, of East Whately, who has three warters of an acre of Sumatra tobacco under cloth. His erop promises good reults. A party of Hatfield growers recently visited by invitation the tents of Arie Mitchellson, at Tariffville, Conn. Judging by the size of the venture at that place that not a spadeful of the original mound and other Connecticut towns, Connecticut growers seem to consider that the profitable growing of tobacco under cloth is estabhisbed beyond doubt. The word "tent" hardly gives a fair impression of the scene afforded by the extensive operations of Mr. Mitchellson. The tents of any one of the numerous "largest shows on earth" would hardly be considered a mammoth display empared to a tent nine acres in extent. Mr. Mitchellson has two complete inclosures of this area formed by covering a ramework at the top and sides with 45,000 vards of cheesecloth. The frame consists of posts of the required height, connected a the top with strips of wood to which the heesecloth is nailed. The plants are electively protected from insects, but there tent by hail or the transportation of a few thousand square yards of cheesecloth into the next county by sportive winds, boy at a circus that the substantial citizens

It may be fairly assumed that it was with the intense feeling of interest of a of Hatfield entered the big tents at Tariffville to view the experiment which might indicate the posibility for them and their fellow-townsmen to gain thousands of dolars in increased profits every year. They saw two nine-acre tracts of perfect tobacco every plant extending nine feet in height to the top of the tent, and bearing fine-veined leaves with a remarkable proportion of wrapping syrface. The Hatfield men came home thoughtful. Wrappers are the prodnet which the Connecticut valley grower | ters of introduction and stay for a fortaims to secure. If he raises anything else | night or two, perhaps. it is because he has hitherto known of ne way to produce a plant that bears good wrapper leaves exclusively, and leaves that will cut up like a well-selected piece of dry goods without waste. But the Connecticus matra leaves under cloth are wrapper leaves, and there is an extremely small amount of waste in the individual leaf They evidently have faith in their crop, be cause some of them have refused \$1.50 a pound, in view of the fact that the duty alone on Sumatra seed-leaf is about \$1.85.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Bit of History About the F. O. H. C. Which is Not Generally Known.

Smith D. Fry, a Washington correspondfarthest away from the road. But after

youd in the shape of an old darky, feeble, halt and bent with years. "'Yes, sah, dat's a pow'ful ole chu'ch, pow'ful ole! Mus' be mo' 'n fo' hund'ed ral Gawge Washin'ton wushiped in dat chu'ch, sah, an' he used to come hyah

in his bawge, rowed by eight big niggahshim an' his fambly " 'Sometimes he come hyah, sometimes he went to Alexandry, an' sometimes he went to a leetle chu'ch down to Pohick, on de Ferginny side o' de rivah-jis' how de idee truck him. I was tole dat, sah, by a ole niggah when I was jes' a leetle boy, 'Dis yah ole niggah, dey say, he was nighty hand to keep track o' dem things in slavery days, sah, when dey was a a-sellin, a-buyin' an' a-sellin' alggahs de hole time, but, leastways, dis yah old ole man he say he seen de gin'ral

ome to ch'uch hyah many an' many a time, in a big seine boat. 'De gin'ral used to have a feeshin' sho' on his place, an' dis yah ole niggah he say he seen 'em haulin' seine hundreds of times an' de gin'ral a-wadin' roun' up to his waist in de watah, a-swearin' an' a-cussin' when de seine git hung on a log-'Swearing and cursing!' we exclaim, They say that Washington 'Surely not! never swore in his life. "Well, I dunno," said the old darky shaking his head dubiously. 'I reckon d gin'ral was mos' like any yether man what ain' sickly, an' when de seine got hung up, why, I 'spect he jes' nachally took on a

smaht o' seine haulin' in my day, but nevah vit see a seine took off a hang with out a now ful sight o' cussin' 'Anyways, when de shad an' berri seine boat fixed up for a bawge, an' in dat he come to chu'ch. My ole gret-gran'pa say he often seen him teckin' snuff wid preacher, jes' by de do', an' talkin' 'bout de crops wid de folks. Yes, sah, dat's a pow'ful ole chu'ch, sho' Here was history, indeed, and a little later we were able to verify it, so far, a least, as concerned Washington's attending service in the little church and hauling ; seine on his own fishing shore "The old church is surrounded by old colored people and very old poor white people who carry the traditions which were handed down to them through two generations, and they all agree that General Washington frequently attended church across the river from his home, be-

cause in some seasons the roads were well-

nigh impassable, so that he could not go to

WORN BY PASSING COIN.

Object Lesson Offered by Ticket Win-

dow Ledges.

New York Mail and Express. "Talk about money burning holes in people's pockets," remarked an observant stranger the other day, "but here is a ase of nickels burning heles in wood." He pointed to the front of the ticket seller's window on one of the "L" stations as e spoke. The wood work was scooped out several inches deep where the intended passenger usually shoves in his fare, and the cavity was twice as wide as it was

"That," said the observant man, "is a more graphic illustration of what constancy will do than all the lessons ever taught by the dripping of water upon rocks. They used to tell us in school that drop of water would wear away the greatest stone, but here we have a mute picture of what the constant shoving of oins in and out of that ticket seller's window has done. You will notice that the wood is worn out as smoothly and evenly s if it were done by the finest kind of tools in the hands of the finest kind of a carpenter. There isn't the faintest suspicion of a splinter there. Millions of nickels and dimes must have passed and repassed through that window and been shoved along that hardwood board which was originally level and flat as a street of asphalt until they were away that cavity

which you now see there.
"I do not know that there is any particket seller and purchaser, but there must e, because the cavity is shaped like an longated saucer, demonstrating beyond any doubt that there must be a universal way for moving the coins back and forward. I have traveled a good deal, but nowhere have I seen such a thorough object lesson as the hollow of that board affords. To make a cavity like that the exchange of coin must have been simply enormous and beyond the imagination of man to conceive. It is one of the greatest curiosities of the city. I doubt that it has an equal in the world. This is the fifth or sixth window sill on the 'L' that I have noticed worn away by coins in this way. At Forty-second, Thirty-third, Twentythird and Fourteenth streets on the Sixthavenue road the cashiers' window ledges are especially well worn away by the passing of coin. I don't suppose that one New Yorker in a hundred notices the fact as he reaches forth for his ticket, but it is a wonderful treat to strangers. It conveys to them an idea, faint though it may be, of the great riches of the Empire City, where so many people travel."

THE ARMY AND NAVY FOREVER. From Morning Till Night the Bugles

Keep the Echoes Flying. Correspondence Boston Transcript.

Truly 'tis "the army and navy forever" at Halifax. From morning till night the bugles keep the echoes flying about Chebucto head. In the morning you are wakened by the heavy clanking tread of a squad of the engineer corps going from the citadel barracks to work on the new fortifications at Herring cove. At breakfast you are startled by the booming of cannon in the harbor, and the waiter tells you that a French man-of-war has just come in and is giving two salutes-one to the military commander of the garrison and one to Admiral Bedford, of the British North Atlantic squadron, whose flagship, the Crescent, spends the summer in Halifax and the winter at Bermuda. Later on a British officer. every detail of dress and manner the perfection of good form, gloved and booted and sourred, drops with clanking sword into the seat beside you on the street car. You take the ferry at Dartmouth and pass H. M. S. Quail at the King's dock, with a score of barefooted sailors washing down her decks; a little further up you see a line dirty sailors carrying baskets of coal to the bunkers of the Indefatigable; out in the stream a squad of marines are having sword drill on the Crescent, their sabers flashing rhythmically in the sun. At 12 o'clock you set your watch by the boom of cannon. After supper-"tea" it is in Halifax-you sit on the hotel porch and watch two thousand Tommies stroll by in all varieties of uniform, but always with the same absurd little care, the day's duties over, now mostly awooing bent. As the twilight dies away you make up your mind to take a lonely row up the Northwest arm in the moonlight. As you push out in the harbor you see the black hulk of the flagship lit up with colored lights. A little later you hear the ship's and strike up the "Marseillaise," in honor. of the visiting Frenchmen. There is an interval of silence and then the "Blue Danfloats out across the water, and you realize that the officers of the fleet are giving a ball on the flagship; so you draw your boat close up under the shadow of the ship and listen to the music and the voices and watch the gay uniforms and dresses. Then, if you are a casual tourist here for a day or two, you give up your lonely row in the moonlight and make up your mind to come to Halifax again next year and bring let-

A Good Dramatist Gone.

Springfield Republican. The death of Lorimer Stoddard, dramatist, which occurred at Sag Harbor, L. I., the interest of the stage, for which he had done work of dignity as well as excellent acting merit. The son of two poets, Richard Henry Stoddard and Elizabeth Barstow Stoddard, he grew up in the very atmosphere of literature and culture in New York's best circles, for the Stoddards have had to friend the best writers and artists and actors of the country. It was ral that their son should write, hoosing to write plays, he apprenticed himself to the business of the stage, and became a good actor; there are many who will remember his part of Lord Arthur in "The Henrietta," when Robson and Crane brought out the play a dozen years ago. His best achievement as dramatist was "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" for Mrs. Fiske. which is a remarkably strong, well arranged and composed, and effective tragwhich Richard Mansfield produced. was naturally rather a sequence of strikscenes than a self-developing play. but it had great merit; and the tableaux of Crawford's "In the Palace of the King" were brilliantly successful. He was at work upon another drama when his last sickness came on, and this must ever remain unfinished. It is worth while to note the distinctive personal strength of the young man's work; he owed a heritage

to tuberculosis of the throat, which had been in progress for nearly a year. American Canned Fruit Abroad.

of intellectual life to parents of the most

marked originality, yet the direction of its

expression and its character were wholly

individual. He had impressed himself on

all who knew him, on the stage and off,

by fine personal qualities, as well as by

the promise of his life. His death was due

United States Consul at Gera, Germany, Regarding our preserved fruits, I have been told again and again that they would ny gret-gran'pap, but I dunno. Hit was sell much better if put up in glass bottles. even if the prices were a little higher. There is a great deal of prejudice against inned goods, as it is believed they might oe poisonous. Boxes of canned fruits should be banded with iron. The pine boxes used are not equal to the treatment o which they are subjected and sometimes arrive in a poor condition. Another American article which lacks the necessary care in packing is resin. The excuse that this article is very cheap, and or that reason does not warrant better packing, is not valid. Cheap packing in the long run is the dearest, owing to the osses sustained, while care in this respect will do much to enhance the value of an article in the eyes of the foreign purchaser, I could name a number of other articles with the packing of which fault is found but it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that good packing of all kinds of American merchandise will tend materially to increase our export trade. It is conceded hat our manufactures are superior to all others, and we only need to correct these minor faults to render our position in the

Closing in on the Millionaires,

mercantile world unassailable.

Chicago Journal. The "Knockers" have sent in so many complaints to the board of review during the last few days that it has been detersined to make up another list of Chicago ofilionaires and call them in for examination. In many cases complained of the ashave already been increased. President West spent his holiday sifting out the names of persons whose cases have not been passed on. On the list are F. R. Chandler, who recently sold his Lake Geneva home to John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and Richard Fitzgerald, vice president of old Pohick Church nor to old Christ Church | the Chicago Junction Railway. The cases

will be heard some time this week.